

# Disrupting the school-to-prison pipeline

Violence Prevention and Mental Health Services for Children with Disabilities

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#### **ADVOCACY** DENVER

providing active voice and supporting civil rights for people with disabilities

#### **The Problem**



Discipline Disproportionality

- Students with
   Disability 1.82 times
   as likely to receive
   ISS/OSS compared to
   typical peers.<sup>1</sup>
- Students with OHI and SED disproportionately disciplined compared to other disabilities.<sup>2</sup>
- handcuffed in DPS from 2017-2019.3



Inequity in Threat Assessment Determinations

- TA Teams are more likely to find "serious threats" for children with disabilities.<sup>4</sup>
- students receiving special education services more likely to be suspended than students in general education following threat assessments.<sup>5</sup>



Lack of Mental Health Services/Education

- Students with special needs more likely to be victimized by bullying compared to typical peers.<sup>6</sup>
- Students with a disability often have fewer school social supports and face social isolation, leading to risk of suicide.<sup>7</sup>



### Solution 1 SRO TRAINING



#### Education

Required mandatory trainings for all SROs, including the following:

- Child and adolescent development;
- Trauma-informed approaches to working with youth;
- Recognizing and responding to youth mental health issues;
- Educational rights of students with disabilities, the relationship of disability to behavior, and best practices for interacting with students with disabilities;
- Local and national disparities in the use of force and arrests of children;
- De-escalation techniques when working with youth or groups of youth;
- Bias free policing and cultural competency, including best practices for interacting with students from particular backgrounds, including English learners, LGBTQ, and immigrants<sup>8</sup>



# Solution 2 Unified TA process The Virginia Model<sup>9</sup>







#### TA Team Requirements

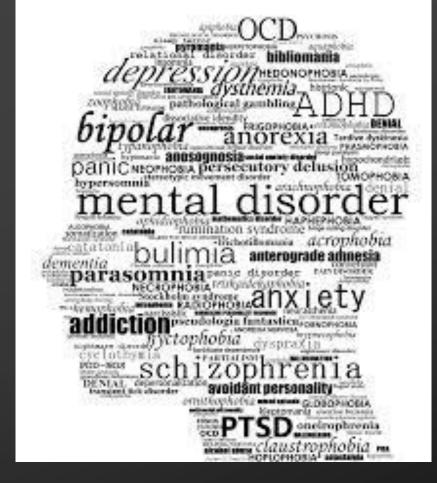
- TA teams must include persons with experience in counseling, instruction, and special education.<sup>10</sup>
- School psychologist must conduct mental health assessment for serious threats.<sup>9</sup>

#### Equity

- Require the process to include referral of a student for evaluation for special education services or amendment of a student's individualized educational program.<sup>11</sup>
- Require quantitative data reporting to audit disproportinality.

## Differentiation of Types of Threats

- TA's must differentiate between transient threats and serious threats.<sup>9</sup>
  - Transient statements that don't express a lasting intent to harm someone
  - Substantive sustained intent to harm someone beyond the immediate situation.



Solution 3
Increased Mental
Health
Providers/Services





#### **Provider Ratios**

Mandate a ratio of 1:250 for school social workers serving general education students and 1:50 for school social workers providing services to students with intensive needs. 12

#### Funding

 In requiring provider ratios, any mandate must be funded to ensure compliance.



Solution 4 – Required Social-Emotional and Trauma-Informed Instruction In All Schools.



#### Mandated SEL Curriculum

 Social emotional learning is directly correlated with academic readiness and success, school adjustment, social relations, personal well-being, and mental health.<sup>13</sup>



### Trauma Informed Practices

 Require training in "trauma-informed practices in classroom management" for all school-based personnel.<sup>14</sup>



- <sup>1</sup>Cholewa, B., Hull, M. F., Babcock, C. R., & Smith, A. D. (2018). Predictors and academic outcomes associated with in-school suspension. School Psychology Quarterly, 33(2), 191-199.
- <sup>2</sup> Sullivan, A. L., Van Norman, E. R., & Klingbeil, D. A. (2014). Exclusionary discipline of students with disabilities: Student and school characteristics predicting suspension. Remedial and Special Education, 35(4), 199–210.
- <sup>3</sup> https://www.9news.com/article/news/more-handcuffed-cases-than-initially-reported-by-denver-public-schools/73-30e82608-7936-498d-8a9c-9da8235f7d62
- <sup>4</sup> Cornell, D., Maeng, J. L., Burnette, A. G., Jia, Y., Huang, F., Konold, T., . . . Meyer, P. (2018). Student threat assessment as a standard school safety practice: Results from a statewide implementation study. *School Psychology Quarterly*, 33(2), 213-222; Ryan-Arredondo, K., Egyed, C., Doxey, M., Dobbins, M., Sanchez, S. et al. (2001). Threats of violence in schools: The Dallas Independent School District's Response. *Psychology in the Schools*, 38, 157-172.
- <sup>5</sup> Cornell, D., Maeng, J., Huang, F., Shukla, K., & Konold, T. (2018). Racial/Ethnic parity in disciplinary consequences using student threat assessment. School Psychology Review, 47(2), 183-195.
- <sup>6</sup> Farmer, T. W., Petrin, R., Brooks, D. S., Hamm, J. V., Lambert, K., & Gravelle, M. (2010). Bullying involvement and the school adjustment of rural students with and without disabilities. *Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders*, 20, 19–37; Rose, C. A., Espelage, D. L., & Monda-Amaya, L. E. (2009). Bullying and victimization rates among students in general and special education: A comparative analysis. *Educational Psychology*, 29, 761–776. doi: 10.1080/01443410903254864; Rose, C. A., Espelage, D. L., Monda-Amaya, L. E., Shogren, K. A., & Aragon, S. R. (2015). Bullying and middle school students with and without specific learning disabilities: An examination of social-ecological predictors. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 48(3), 239–254.
- <sup>7</sup> Wachter, C. A. & Bouck, E. C. (2008). Suicide with students with high-incidence disabilities, what special educators need to know. *Teaching Exceptional Children*, 41(1), 66-72.
- <sup>8</sup> WA ST 28A.320.0002; Shaver, E. A.; Decker, J. R. (2017). Handcuffing third grader: Interactions between school resource officers and students with disabilities. *Utah Law Review*, 2017(2), 229-282.
- <sup>9</sup> Cornell, D., Sheras, P. Kaplan, S., McConville, D., Douglass, J., Elkon, A., McKnight, L., Branson, C., & Cole, J. (2004). Guidelines for student threat assessment: Field-test findings. *School Psychology Review*, 33, 527-546. See also https://curry.virginia.edu/sites/default/files/images/YVP/Threat%20Assessment%20Research%20Publications%20updated%2011-24-18-2.pdf.
- <sup>10</sup> WA ST 28A.320.0001; PA ST 24 P.S. § 13-1302-E; TN ST 49-6-2701; RI ST 16-21-23.2
- <sup>11</sup> TX EDUC 37.220; FL ST 1006.13; VA ST 9-1-184;
- 12 National Association of Social Workers Standards for School Social Work Services. https://www.socialworkers.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=1Ze4-9-Os7E%3D&portalid=0
- <sup>13</sup> Arslan, S. (2018). Social emotional learning and self-regulation: The mediating role of critical thinking. *International Journal of Learning and Change*, 10(2), 101-112; Reicher, H., & Matischek-Jauk, M. (2019). Depressive adolescents at risk of social exclusion: The potentials of social-emotional learning in schools. *Improving Schools*, 22(1), 43-54.
- <sup>14</sup> Wiest-Stevenson, C., & Lee, C. (2016). Trauma-informed schools. *Journal of Evidence-Informed Social Work, 13*(5), 498-503; McConnico, N., Boynton-Jarrett, R., Bailey, C., & Nandi, M. (2016). A framework for trauma-sensitive schools: Infusing trauma-informed practices into early childhood education systems. *Zero To Three, 36*(5), 36-44; Diamanduros, T. D., Tysinger, P. D., & Tysinger, J. (2018). Trauma and the role of the school psychologist. *Communique, 46*(7), 5-1.



## Thank You

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